## SHOOTS THREE MEN.

AN INSANE MAN IN CINCINNATI THEN KILLS HIMSELF.

William Gard Runs Amuck, Attempting the Lives of Inoffensive Fellow Workmen, Fatally Hurting One . Spring Trade Waits on Demand.

In a fit of temporary insanity William Gard, aged 23 years and single, shot three-men and then killed himself in Cincin-nati. Gard was a varnisher in the employ of a safe company and a man with-out any bad habits. While the employes of the works were taking their noon lunch Gard, without provocation or warning, commenced firing promiscuously at them. A riot alarm was turned in and patrol wagons hastened to the scene. It was found that E. Miller of Madisonville was shot in the head and injured fatally. Thomas Waldron was shot through the nose and John Guthjahr was shot through the shoulder. All the victims are at the hospital and doing well, ex-cept Miller. Gard took an electric car for the home of his mother, and shot himself as soon as he reached home, dying

DROWNS HIS CHILD AT A PUMP. Terrible Deed of an Unnatural Indian

Territory Father. Frank Haskey was arrested at Fry, I. T., and placed in jail. He is charged with murdering his 10-year-old son in a brutal manner. First he held the boy against a red-hot cook stove and seared Then he took him to a pump in the back yard and tied him under faucet. He then pumped water on the lad's head until he was drowned. The neighbors came over and took Haskey in charge. Lynching was only averted by the arrival of officers. The son is not known to have committed any offense. Haskey has been in the penitentiary for

IN A WAITING STAGE.

Retail Dry Goods Trade Quiet Pending

Effect of Spring Demand. Bradstreet's says: "It has been a quiet week in distributive trade except at some few western centers, this being especially true of the dry goods business. Wholesale trade in this line has been generally completed, and, pending the effect of spring demand upon the retail trade, the markets are in a waiting stage. As regards prices, the feature of the week en the strength manifested by agricultural products and provisions. Wheat including flour, shipments for the week aggregated 2,962,349 bushels, against 2,903,495 last week. Corn exports for the week aggregated 3,193,638 bushels, against 3,123,848 last week."

HIRED GIRL POISONS FOUR.

Administers Arsenic in Oatmeal Mush

Served at a Meal.

An attempt to poison a Cincinnati family resulted in the serious illness of four persons—Mrs. F. A. Aiken, Miss Allie M. Galvin, Harold Winold and Francis Win-The persons poisoned had eaten out meal for breakfast. They were immediately and violently attacked. A physician was quickly called, and all we out of danger. Suspicion pointed to the servant girl, Vlolet Foster, who was arrested, and admitted that she had procured the arsenic and put it into the oatmeal. She said she was instigated thereto by C. O. Winold, father of the

Former Speaker Commits Suicide. Lore Alford, a leading lawyer and for-mer speaker of the Iowa House of Representatives, was found dead in the bath room of his residence in Waterloo, Iowa. He had cut his throat. Mr. Alford had been a sufferer for years from a stubborn stomach disease, which led to despondency and melancholia.

The battle flag of the Gate City guards of Atlanta, Ga., has been returned to survivors of that company of Confederate soldiers through George L. Emminger of Toledo, Ohio. The flag was captured by John Howard. He died several years ago, and his wife, shortly before her recent death, gave it to Emminger.

Mob Assails Miners at Work The striking miners at the Horatic mines of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company at Dubois, Pa., attacked the few men who have remained at work There was a pitched battle in which 100 shots were fired and three persons se verely injured.

Murdered at a Death Watch. Near Crockett, Texas, while W. H. Oliver and J. A. Castling, brothers-inlaw, and their wives were sitting up with the corpse of E. M. Moorehead, fatherin-law of the men, the latter quarreled and Oliver was stabbed to death.

All the machinists in Munger's cotto machinery manufacturing works at Dallas, Texas, the largest of the kind in the world, went on strike. The men refused to do double work required by the com-

Suicide of Wife Murderer. Amos Elder, who shot and killed his wife at Oil City, Pa., recently committed suicide in the cemetery. He first visited the grave of his wife and then shot himself through the head.

St. George Mivart Is Dead. Dr. St. George Mivart, a well-known physician, died suddenly in London.

Fast Run of Iron Steed

From Los Angeles, Cal., to Chicago, distance of 2,265 miles, in fifty-seven hours and fifty-six minutes, is the record coast run hung up by the Atchison, To-peka and Santa Fe when the "Peacock pulled into the Chicago depot the other pight.

Hot Fight at Karee. After a hot fight the troops of cien Roberts drove the Boers from some kopjes they occupied near Karee siding station. The British loss was over 100

End of Scotten Tobacco Business.

The huge Daniel Scotten tobacco plant at Detroit, which became a part of the Continental Tobacco Company two years ago, by the payment of about \$5,000,000 to the Scottens, will be diamantied and removed. The 1,000 employes have been notified that their services will not be needed after May 1.

Atlanta Journal Is Se The Atlanta Evening Journal, one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in the South, has passed from the control of Hoke Smith into that of a syndicate at the head of which is T. lidge, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

MINTS MAY COIN HALF CENTS.

mand for the Small Piece.

A helf-cent piece is one of the possiilities of the future. It is seriously
respond to turn out of the mints a coin
f this denomination, which, it is claimed,
s needed in trade, especially in the
mall shops and at the bargain counters.
For some time the treasury officials have been aware of a growing popular de mand for half-cent coins. The big de partment stores in some sections of the country are the chief advocates of such an addition to the monetary denomina-tions, and now a bill has been prepared calling such a coin into existence. Half-cent pieces were once issued by the Govenment. They went out of use about haif a century ago. The 1-cent coin then contained twice as much metal as the present coin of that denomination. The checks or coins issued by the department stores are of copper, and this could, of course, be the metal used in the new coin should the Government decide to issue it,

TO EXTEND RURAL DELIVERY.

Postal Officials Will Confer with Spe cial Agent Hammer. Special Agent Francis M. Dice, in harge of rural free delivery, with head quarters at Indianapolis, has requested Alfred Hammer to confer with him for the purpose of extending the important service. Mr. Hammer has made an enviable record in his line in Michigan and Indiana and is deemed to be especially fitted by the department for executive direction. There will be a reassignment of the territory embraced in the division in which Agent Dice is the chief, made necessary by the late appointment of several new agents. The department in-formed Mr. Hammer that it was thought that under his supervision the successful establishment of rural free delivery would be facilitated and a uniform method and system of procedure would be affected Mr. Hammer is at present special agent

NEWS FROM CAPE NOME.

Winter Has Been Very Mild-Dawson's

of rural free delivery at Chicago.

Spring Clean-Up. The Steamer Danube brings news of the arrival at Skaguay of probably the last travelers who will come from Nome this winter. McRae and Nagle, who were deputized to carry to San Francisco the report of the engineer on the railway to be built from Port Safety to Cape York, came up the river in forty-six days with a single team of dogs. They say the winter has been unprecedentedly mild at Nome, that all necessaries of life are plentiful and cheap there and the streams in all directions are prospecting well. The discoveries on the Siberian side are being left alone, as it has been given out that foreign miners will not be permitted there. At Dawson preparations were being made for the spring clean-up, which is estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$30,-000,000.

INTRODUCED HIS OWN RIVAL

Jealousy Prompts a Brooklyn Youth to Commit Suicide. Albert Miller, 20 years old, who lived with his parents in Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, by swallowing carbolic acid. The young man left no letter explaining the suicide, but jealousy was un-doubtedly the cause. He had been paying marked attention to Miss Grace Ross. Several months ago he introduced to Miss Ross J. Harvey White, and when young White began to call at the house with equal regularity Miller grew despondent

STARTS A FIRE IN THE JAIL, Prisoner's Effort at Escape Results in His Being Overcome by Smoke Allie Davis, a young man awaiting escape and nearly lost his life in co

trial at Tiffin, Ohio, on a charge of train wrecking, made a desperate attempt to quence. When allowed the liberty of the corridor he set fire to the bed clothes, expecting to escape during the confusion was unconscious from the smoke when the fire was discovered, and was with difficulty revived.

Short Line to the West. Immense corporations are backing the promoters of the Uniontown, Waynes-burg and West Virginia Railroad Company. They see in it a short route to Chicago and the West, which to them means cheaper freight rates. Chicago is brought thirty-eight miles nearer to the coke regions of Connellsville, and the distance between the Fayette fields and Cincinnati is reduced seventy-one miles

Louis Canterberry, of Favette County West Virginia, and a companion attended a ball in the country, and at a late hour left for their homes, near Glades. After walking a distance they became tired and sat down on the railroad tracks to rest. Both fell asleep and Canterberry was struck by a fast train and instantly killed. His companion was hurled twenty feet, but will recover.

Japan's Crown Prince to Wed. Minister Buck, at Tokio, has informed the State Department at Washington that official announcement has been made of the betrothal of his imperial highness the crown prince to Princess Sakado. The wedding probably will take place during next May.

Horse Thieves Shot by Deputies Relatives in Arkansas City, Kan., bave eceived word of the killing in the Osago Nation of Richard Wilson and the fatal wounding of John Rush, horse thieves, by deputy marshals who were chasing them. Wilson escaped from the Kansas penitentiary last July.

Is Bound, Beaten and Robbed. Mrs. Charles Pisel was bound and gagged and robbed of a watch and money at her residence in Bloomdale, Ohio. She was prostrated by the severe treatment she received in her battle with the rob-

Kansas Flour Mill Burns At Lawrence, Kan., fire destroyed the plant of the Pierson Flour Milling Company, valued at \$150,000. In addition to the mill, several thousand bushels of wheat and several hundred barrels of flour were burned. Insurance, \$80,000

Stork Visits Palace The first child ever born in the palace at Havana, so far as is known, is an American girl-daughter of Governor General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, now a few days old.

Capital Is \$80,000,000 Articles of incorporation of the Electric Engine and Power Company of New York were filed under the laws of Arizona at Phoenix. It has a capital of \$60,000,000 in 6,000,000 shares.

Volcanoes Do Great Damage. Oriental mail advices state that Ama-rama and Kirishima volcanoes in Japan ave been in eruption since early in Feb ruary. The crops have been destroyed over a great area.

Falling Girders Kill Two.
One man was killed and another fatally injured by the fall of several large iron girders in a new school house in New York.

Boy Slayer Is Cool.

Remarkable coolness was displayed by Albert Stedge, 17 years old, of Chicago, after killing William Hobson, a boarder

in his mother's house, in defense of his mother. He struck Hobson in the head with a barrel staye in front of his home, and then calmly went into the house, told his mother what he had done and went to bed, leaving the body of his victim lying on the walk. Stedge was ar-

PICTURE STORIES

OF THE BOER WAR.

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tempt and condemnation, and yet the fact is evidenced every day that such ap-pellation is a libel upon the canine. After

he had been left on the battlefield by his men and comrades at Colenso, Lieut. Jenkins had one faithful friend only, and

that was the terrier that he had taken

with him to the wars. Thornycroft's light horse left him for dead, and when

the ambulance corps went over the field

The white ants have been a factor in

the war. The hills that have been built

have not been slow to avail themselves

The British have been engaged in the

above illustration shows a log on two

wheels, with straw-stuffed figures stand

The

33

range of their rifles.

scouts have been

doing effective work and while

they are constantly

inviting death in

glory that brings

with it the plaudits

of the world has

been within

aind of warfare ac-companied with red light and a brass

country like South Africa, and especially

ambulance. He says: "I have made

simple alteration on the iron work of an army pack saddle by which a loaded

stretcher can be carried safely on it

lengthways. The front transverse of the

stretcher itself is curved sufficiently to

clear the neck of the horse. The stretch

er must be loaded before being put up and bound to the pack saddle."

The illustration shows the doctor's idea.

He says the motion is more pleasant than

A marvelous bit of surgery was that

endily, but there was great trouble in

retting the two ends of the bone to unite.

The leg had shortened about three inches,

though the knee joint appeared to be all right. So it was decided to operate up-

on the man and induce those two ends

of the bone to get together. Chloroform

and the fragments were screwed together

then healed finely, and the leg will not be shorter than the other.

P. Nel, a Boer about 40

years old. A Lee-Metford bullet had entered the

bone just above the knew

down on the same side or

the leg and lodged there.

In the diagram A is the

wound of entrance. The bullet was removed at B

and the wound healed

performed by an English surgeon upon

hand carriage.

the discharge of

duties the

the helmets.

their

rection of dummy batteries and

barking dercely.

of this advantage.

his faithful dog was beside him.

through their industry

have afforded protec

tion for the sharp-

shooters. On the plains

of Natal and the Or

ange Free State these

ants have constructed

hills sufficiently altitu-

tion from the enemy's

bullets and the soldiers

dinous to afford protect

HEAD DOWNWARD OVER A CLIFF

James Johnson Haugs for Six Hours by a Wire Caught on His Ankle.

Suspended head downward by a wire accidentally caught about his ankle as he fell over a cliff above a rock quarry was the frightful experience of James Johnson at St. Louis. For six hours he struggled helplessly to rescue himself, his brain in a whirl and a mocking ledge on which was safety only an arm's length away. With dawn came the realization that he was daugling 150 feet above the rock quarry. It seemed an age before the workmen came. They were fearful to touch the wire lest it should break. The fire department was called on and effected a rescue. Johnson had walked over the cliff and his leg had caught in a fence cliff and his leg had caught in a fence wire dangling from a post.

MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT.

Part of the Sedgwick's Crew Brought

Home in Irons. The United States transport Sedgwick Captain Henricks, arrived at New York from Havana and Gibara with fifty-one cabin passengers and sixty-six discharged and furloughed soldiers, civilians, etc. The Sedgwick brought nearly \$1,000,-000 in specie and a large quantity of Cu-ban products for the forthcoming Paris exposition. While at Gibara thirteen members of the transport's crew refused to obey the officers' orders. They were placed in irons and brought to New York for trial. There were also five genera prisoners on board from Havana.

CONCESSION TO CANADIAN.

Peru Makes Large Grants to Colonel

Weatherley.
The Peruvian Government has publish ed the provisions of the concession to Col. Weatherley of Canada. He will receive 100,000 hectares of land on the borders of the Napo and Cururay rivers for a term of ten years at a rental of 2 per forty-six kilos. There is to be a duty on caoutchouc exported by way of Iqui-tos. Col. Weatherley receives grants of mines in the same district. The concessionaire must bring, within three years, fifty families to the district, and must deposit 100,000 sols as a guaranty.

Cost of a Seizure. The Delagoa bay arbitration tribunal, which was appointed to decide the claims against Portugal growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay Railway, has or dered Portugal to pay to the British and American claimants the sum of 15,314, 000 francs (\$3,062,800), with interest at 5 per cent from June 25, 1889, to the date of payment, in addition to the 700,000 francs (\$140,000) deposited in 1800.

Loses Jewels Worth \$40,000 Mrs. Frances M. Wolcott, granted a di-orce from Senator Wolcott of Colorado March 6, has lost jewelry valued at about \$40,000. She carried her jewels to Paris in a specially constructed portmanteau, which she never trusted out of her sight One day, however, she absent-mindedly left it in her carriage in front of her hotel and no trace of the jewels has since

Destructive Fire at Red Key, Ind. At 2 o'clock the other morning fire broke out in the C. C. Ayers & Co.'s lum-ber yard at Red Key, Ind., and this with other property was destroyed. There were four large warehouses in the yard and property valued at \$35,000, with but

Dynamite Wrecks a Dwelling. Dynamite was placed under the rear of he house of John Bude in Chicago and exploded. The police believe this was done to kill Bude and his wife and three children as they slept. They say it is the result of a neighborhood feud.

May Borrow \$100,000. Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City has made an order allowing the rece of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, the flour trust, to borrow \$100,000 for running expenses, taxes and interest. They asked for \$300,000.

Kentucky Secret Is Out. H. Culton, after being held to the grand jury along with Caleb Powers and John Davis for alleged complicity in Goebel's murder, made a confession to the State's Attorney at Frankfort, Ky.

Colorado Has No Money. Appropriations exceeding the revenue y \$500,000 were made by the Colorado The State Legislature of last year. treasury is now bankrupt, and State institutions are penniless.

Signature Law Is Void. California's law requiring all newspaper articles to be signed by the writers has been declared void.

Real work on the New York \$36,000, 000 tunnel for underground rapid transit has been begun.

Great Tunnel Is Begun

Piet Joubert Is Dead. Gen. Piet Joubert died at Pretoria after a short illness.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 65e to 66e; corn, No. 2, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, choice, 28c to 40c

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 white,

St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 71e to 73e; corn, No. 2 yellow, 37e to 39e; oats, No. 2, 25e to 26e; rye, No. 2, 54e to 55e.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$6.25;

\$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 59c to 61c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c; rye, 50c to 61c.

"Evidently you were overlooked the account of the entertainment last to 20c; rye, 50c to 61c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c

Buffalo—Cattle good shipping steers \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, common to choice \$3.25 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00

to \$6.75; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50

butter, creamery, 21c to 26c; eggs, west-

York-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.00; hogs \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80e to 81e; corn, No. 2,

46c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 35

night," said the gossip.
"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Parvenue. "I
was mentioned. Didn't you see the last Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 40c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 58c; clover seed, old. \$4.85 to \$4.95.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 58c; barley, No. 2, 44c to 46c; pork, mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50.

Buffalo—Cattle good shipping steers. line of the list of those present? 'Yes. It read 'and others.' " "That's me," asserted Mrs. Parvenue proudly, but ungrammatically.-Chicago Post.

"I believe Higginside smokes the vilest cigars on earth. When he drops in at my office I always give him a goo cigar to keep him from lighting one of

"Drops in every day, doesn't he?"

"I thought so. I know Higginside He is a fellow of a good deal of thrift and ingenuity."—Chicago Tribune.

MACRUM STORY TOLD. se Committee Hears How Consul

Letters Were Opened.
Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria, was before the oreign affairs committee of the House Wednesday and told his story in regard The stories of the Boer-British war are equally as well told by the artists as by the correspondents, and both find the Transvaal a prolific field. Men have since time immemorial been accustomed to the alleged interference with his let ters by the British censor. Afterward in executive session, the committee, af ter considering the case, practically de termined to let the matter drop withou since time immemorial been accustomed to apply the word dog as expressing con

urther action.

Macrum, in giving his testimony, began at the point where he first asked for leave to come home, saying that he de sired to come on private business, and also to place before the Government certain facts, which he thought ought to be known here. Asked when he first be-came satisfied that his mail was being tampered with he said that he did not re ceive any mail between Oct. 12, when war was declared, and the second week in November. Ordinarily he had a box of mail a week. The first actual evi-dence he had was when he received two letters, which had been opened by the British censor, neither of them of any importance. In reply to a question by Representative W. A. Smith, he admit-ted that he had returned to the United States largely on account of private business. He had made no report to the State Department in regard to the letters, nor had he attempted to make such a report to the department. He declined to say why he had not made a report, but said he had gone to Assistant Secre-tary Hill and said: "I understand I have been dismissed." Mr. Hill said his understanding was correct, and Mr. Ma-crum said he therefore had no report to

Pressed further by Mr. Smith as to hi reasons for believing that the British authorities had possession of the State Department cipher, Mr. Macrum said be could not affirm from actual knowledge but he explained that on Nov. 6 he had applied in cipher to the State Department asking for leave. That cable has gone through Durban. The next day, Nov. 7, he had been informed a paper in Durban published the fact that he had applied for leave. Mr. Macrum said he had used the State Department cipher of the Slater code, a common code, pur chasable anywhere. When asked other consuls had complained, Mr. Macrum said the German and Belgian con suls had both told him that no cipher

telegrams were allowed to go through. A letter was sent to the committee by the Secretary of State, with a commu-nication from Consul General Stowe, in which the consul general said that when he heard of the opening of the letters to Mr. Macrum he had informed the British authorities at Port Durban. The explanation of those officers was satisfactory. The letters had been opened unintentionally. Mr. Macrum admitted there had been no further interference with the mail.

SAWYER IS NO MORE. Former United States Senator from

ing beside it. Hidden behind the rocks Wisconsin Expires. the British sharpshooters, waiting Former Senator Philetus Sawyer die for the oncoming Boers to come within Thursday morning at Oshkosh, Wis. He had been suffering from a complication of Montmorency's scouts have adopted a troubles. The Senator was 84 years old 'death or glory" emblem to be worn on Philetus Sawyer was born in 1816 in Rutland County, Vermont, and he spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Crown Point, N. Y. His schooling con-sisted of a few terms in a district school,

and at 17 he went to work in the pineries of the Adirondacks as a woodsman and In 1841 he married Malvina M. Hadley, and in 1847, with \$2,200 in his pocket, he went to Fond du Lac. Wis. Not fancy of inhabitants, poverty stricken and prosing his surroundings he moved two years trate, ignorant of the meaning of selflater to Algoma, which stood on the pre-

ent site of Oshkosh. He rented a saw

mill that had not been paying expenses operated it at a profit, and afterward purchased the mill. Thenceforward he ecame a factor in the growth of upper Wisconsin Originally a free-soil Democrat, Mr The difficulty of removing the wounded Sawyer joined the Republican party upon its organization. His first political office always great, is intensified in rocky, hilly was alderman of the city of Oshkosh with the cavalrymen, who have to depend In 1856 and 1860 he went to the Assem upon a bearer company on foot to remove bly. In 1863 and 1864 he was Mayo hem for the surgeons, Dr. Caverdill, an English surgeon, has invented a horse

Oshkosh, and in the latter year wa elected to Congress, serving for ten con secutive years. In 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elect ed six years later.

BATANES UNDER RULE.

Governor Is Appointed for Island North of Luzon, The Government has received informa tion of the appointment and installation of Senor Teofilo Costillejo as the first American governor of the Batanes group

and Calayan island, the northernmost di vision of the Philippine archipelago Senor Costillejo is a Filipino, who resided in Aparri. He was taken to the Ba tanes and Calayan in the gunboat Prince on, Commander Knox. Commande Knox raised the Stars and Stripes at Calayan and took formal possession of the island in the name of the United States. The inhabitants appeared to be very much pleased over the coming of the

Americans, and showed a loyal spirit. After remaining a day at Calayan, the Princeton, with Senor Costillejo on board proceeded to Santo Domingo, the port and capital of the island of Batane, and of the Batanes group. After the cere monies of raising the American flag over the former Spanish Government build ing and proclaiming the group under the jurisdiction of the United States, Senor



Within the ten weeks ending on Feb 21 there were 1,576 deaths in London caused by influenza.

Java has taken to the bicycle,

keeps a factory that has been establish ed at Samarang busy. The Paris exposition authorities will furnish 12,554 electric lights for the grounds and buildings.

The Corporation of Scarborough, Eng land, has decided to name a new tho oughfare "Ladysmith avenue." In Great Britain it is illegal for

pawnbroker to accept a Victoria Cross as a piedge under any circumstances. Inoculation for the plague is comin nore into favor in Bombay, as 7479 per

sons were treated recently in one week. A bill to legalize marriage with a de ceased wife's sister was read recently for the first time in the House of Keys.

Hamburg, Germany, is to establish

university. The nucleos will be the ob-servatory, the scientific laboratories and the historic collections already in the city. A bill to provide for the taking of a census of the British islands in 1901 has been introduced into the House of Commons. Some members of the House are in favor of waiting till a census of the whole applies can be taken. whole empire can be taken.

WANTS A FREE HAND.

BEVERIDGE ON AMERICA'S COL-ONIAL PROBLEM.

a Senator Says No Precedent Will Serve for Government of New Possessions-He Advocates Recipro city and Free Trade for Porto Rico.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana Thursda; delivered in the Senate his long-expected speech on the United States' new possessions and the policy that should be adopted in governing them. He began his speech as soon as the Senate convened. The keynotes of his utterance were free trade and reciprocity for Porto Rico. He favored separating the civil government and tariff features of the Porto Rican bill so that the former might become a law at once, whether free trade is carried or not. Mr. Beveridge said in

"To treat Porto Rico as we treat Ha wall and to deal with the latter as w deal with the Philippines, and to apply to all without delay the same fixed fo mula of laws which custom and intention of statehood has prescribed for our territories from which our States are form ed, is a proposition as mad as it is novel.

"More than any people of history events are placing us where we may com-mand and compel the peace of the world. Porto Rico, Cuba, the canal, Hawaii, the Philippines, make us literally the sov ereign power among the nations. I say make us the master people of the world, for I never will believe that we will surrender our possessions to others because we cannot invent sane and appropriate methods for their government and control. I will never believe that our constitution manacles our hands and narrows our vision and numbs our brain. I will never admit that our constitution is such a charter of death. Issue Involves Keeping Islands.

"The first issue under debate involves the keeping of our new possessions. For one I rejoice that we have them. For one I believe that we have them by the decrees of a Providence, which, in all our history, has outrun the weak and halting wisdom of presidents and congresses. For one I accept the privileges, duties and the burdens of our situation in the spirit expressed to me great admiral, as we stood on the Olym-pia's heroic decks and looked across the beautiful city to the blue mountains of Luzon, when he said to me: 'A higher power than mine was in this business; a higher will and a wisdom than ours un-furled that flag over this ocean empire, ours now and ours forever.' If we surrender them to more discerning and powerful peoples, succeeding generations will curse the folly and the crime that not only yielded our high advantage, but plac-ed the republic at the mercy of its possible future foes."

After dealing with the constitutional question involved at considerable length Mr. Beveridge came to the question of reciprocity and free trade. He said in

"Reciprocity with Porto Rico will help that island; it cannot burt us. No, it will help us more than it will help Porto Rico. It affords us a safe experiment with our possessions at the very beginning of our experience as an administering power. For a nation of 70,000,000 people with an imperial continent for its home, and practiced in all the arts of industry, cannot suffer in competition with a little island smaller than a single county of Texas, 1,200 miles from our shores, and people vernment, and beholding ization as through a glass darkly. If the American republic, just embarked upon the grandest world career of all time, fears competition with the least of its possessions, let us strike our colors as a sovereign power, tack from our course marked out by the high inspiration of

cay, go out of commission, and let the mighty voyage on which we started be sailed by bolder hearts, loftier faiths and eyes of clearer vision. Measure of Economic Wisdom "Reciprocity with Porto Rico is not only a matter of duty; it is a measure o economic wisdom. It is the reciprocity for which the great statesmen of the re public have planned and toiled. And it is

reciprocity not with a foreign country, but with our own possession. It is re-ciprocity of nature; Porto Rican products supply what we need and cannot so well produce. When our markets are open to Porto Rican products industry will, and must of necessity, be stimulated as by and, the people will prosper, money will pour into their withered hands and Porto Rico, now desolate, will be placed in the position of prosperity justified by its resources, its location and its possibilities And with her prosperity she will in turn endow us. Her markets will exclusively be ours; for our tariff against Europe and the world will be her tariff agains Europe and the world, and so our clothing and flour and corn and implements and all the products of our farms and mills and looms will have exclusive mar kets there. "But to close our markets to our own

possession or to make those markets dear and difficult is to take from our masses the necessities produced on our own ter-ritory, and to make the markets of our own dependency dear and difficult to our producers is to deny to ourselves the opportunity to sell our own products to our even the necessity for instant financial relief could not render endurable to the Government of the United States, and so the President of the republic, true to his fatherly solicitude for Porto Rico, true to his constructive statesmanship, has, through the legal and constitutional method of an executive message to th Senate and the House, recommended the relief to the island by the appropriation of more than \$2,000,000, which, in turn relieves the Congress of the United States from committing an offense against statesmanship to which it was driven by the absolute necessity for funds

tion we have adopted. But to continue a tariff between the public and "territory belonging to the United States," is to leave unsolved all the problems before us, and unanswered all the speculation in which it is our duty to indulge in thinking out the best

way, as statesmen should.
"For these reasons I favor immediate reciprocity, and I shall go on record as

voting for amendments giving immediate and unrestricted freedom of trade to our Senate who believe that Porto Rico shall have reciprocity at once, are not able to so amend the bill here I shall, after vot-ing for reciprocity amendments, vote for the civil government bill as modified by civil government to the people of Porto Rico a moment longer, and because the bill as modified insures free trade with Porto Rico as soon as the civil govern-ment of that island provides a system of taxation of its own.

"So that the sooner Porto Rico gets civil government the quicker it will get free trade under the modifications which the committee have made to the bill.



Mr. Foraker, in charge of the Ports Rican bill in the Senate, on Monday announced that, beginning with that aession, he would press the measure to a vote as soon as passible. The Alaska civil code bill was under consideration during the greater part of the session. An amendment was agreed to fixing a license upon almost every kind of trade and commerce in the district of Alaska, the licenses ranging from \$10 to \$500 per annum. The measure had not been disposed of at the conclusion of the session.

The House entered upon the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr.

Jett (Ill.) criticised the policy of rushing
officers through the high grades of the army just prior to retirement. Mr. Cox (Tenn.) and Mr. Ridgely (Kan.) opposed generally a permanent increase of the army as prejudicial to the best interests of the country, and Mr. Meyer (La.) dis-cussed the Philippine policy, opposing the retention of the islands.

On Tuesday the Senate agreed to the conference report on the pension appro-priation bill. Devoted the rest of the day to debate on the Alaskan civil code and the Porto Rico problem. In the House there was lively debate during the consideration of the army appropriation bill. The charge that the Porto Rican tariff bill was the result of a deal for raising a Republican campaign fund was but Mr. Hull declared the anonymous author of the charge would never dare to avow himself and be branded as a falsifier. Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) made an appeal for the extension of official sym-pathy to the Boers in their struggle for independence, and Mr. Lentz of Ohio delivered a scathing denunciation of mili-tarism and the war in the Philippines. This attack aroused the indignation of Mr. Marsh (Ill.), who declared Mr. Lentz's speech was a disgrace to Con-

The Senate on Wednesday agreed to vote on the Porto Rico bill Tuesday af-ternoon, April 3. Listened to a speech by Mr. Davis in support of free trade. Amended the Alaskan civil code bill by declaring void all permits heretofore given to mine for gold in tide waters under the jurisdiction of the United States and allowing all citizens of the United States to do such mining under regulations im-posed by organized mining districts. Defeated the Morgan free coinage amendment to the Porto Rican bill by a vote of 15 yeas to 33 nays. In executive session the Democrats broke a quorum and prevented confirmation of the appoint-ment of William D. Bynum as a member of the board of general appraisers at New York. The House devoted the day to consideration of the army appropriation bill. Several minor amendments were adopted, and about half the bill was considered. Mr. Driggs (N. Y.) created a diversion by charging reckless extrava-gance in the fitting up of the transport Sumner and precipitated a lively tilt upon the subject. He gave notice that later he should ask the House to investigate the subject. The conference reports on

the urgent deficiency and the pension appropriation bills were agreed to. The Senate on Thursday agreed to the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Heard an extended speech by Mr. Beveridge in sup-port of free trade with Porto Rico. By a vote of 13 year to 32 nays refused to strike out the committee amendment to the Porto Rico bill imposing a duty of 5 cents a pound upon coffee imported into the island. By a vote of 16 years to 33 nays refused to strike out the provision for a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley law rates on products of Porto Rico imported into the United States. The House passed the army appropriation oill in a form only slightly modified from that in which it came from the commitee. One of the amendments adopted

opens the soldiers' homes to the officers and men of the volunteer and regular primles incapacitated by service during since the Spanish war. An incident of e day was a defense of the War Deextravagance in the fitting up of the sport Sumner, made by Mr. Driggs w York the previous day. Mr. Par-N. J.) produced the itemized exfurnished by the War Department there had been no extravagance. Boering's right to his seat from enth Kentucky district was con-without opposition. His seat

Reput The enate on Friday heard Mr. Proc pport of free trade with Ports Mr. Pettus on the constitutional tor in the problem. During the lat-ch he convulsed his colleagues phase orons sallies at the expense of Gallinger and Beveridge. De-Senato rest of the day to consideration to Rican subject. The House e day to war claims, taking f importance thereon. Adoptvoted ti of the devoted no acti ed the co erence report on the diplomatic

ntested by Mr. White, another

was

ed the collection of the diplomatic and const ir appropriation bill.

On Satural lay the Senate completed consideration of the Porto Rican bill with the except in of two amendments. Senator Fairbacks made a lengthy speech defending the Loper cent tariff. Bills were passed granting lands to the State of Alabama for the education of colored students, and to establish a light and fog signal at Brown's Point, Puget Sound. The Longe passed the fortifiers. Sound. The House passed the fortifications appropriation bill as it came from the committee. It carries \$7,093,488. A ation bill as it came from the committee. It carries \$1,000,450.
three hours' political debate was precipitated by a general political speech made by Mr. Shattue of Ohio, many members on both sides being drawn into it. A resolution was adopted to re-elect the present board of managers of the nation

National Capital Notes Republicans have a majority of 18 in the House.

A French commercial paper says America will be able to supply to her insular possessions \$10,000,000 of products every year. The bill appropriating \$15,000 for the erection of a university for colored pupils at Langston, Okla., has been report-

ed favorably. Mexican scientists have decided that the maguey plant is to be the fiber plant of the future for American bagging. Ag-

icultural Department is investigating. The National Civil Service Retirement Association has been organized to pen-sion retired employes of the Government. The Jones mill providing for the speedy allotment of town sites in the Indian Territory has been approved by Hitch-

Editor Roach of the Bosron Pilot, just back from San Juan, says the island as overpopulated. The origin of all the evils of the island is Spanish misgovern-

ment, the editor says.

President McKinley is anxions that Gen. Wheeler should let matters take their course on his resignation, so that he and Lee can be retired with the reals of brigadier general in the regular army.